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Mr. HUNTER presented the credentials of the Hon.

is, now indeed the passing knell, he hopes and expects, of this world-watched republic. But our real quality, the true American equality of condition by which there is neither high nor low among us, and which we need to preserve, is in the eyes of the world, and the execrations of all this—condition of social existence the Senate has not glanced at, probably has not even thought of, in his search after the evidences of sectional inequality. But it is an institution which those who commenced its career were less fortunate than the Senator regarded as the brightest spot in the American constellation, offering ample compensation for any temporary partial operation of public measures, where such occur, (and they must sometimes occur in every Government,) far greater than in the cases, even if they were all liable, which they are not, in the case of the House of Representatives, and with so much industry, and spread before us with no such power, and I doubt not sincerely, but with little conviction. Such was the charge against the non-intercourse, the embargo, the war, the tariff, and, to some extent, the tariff of duties on foreign manufactures, the spreading of ruin, happily rebuked by the results, was so widespread as it can be again, and was rendered still more powerful by that strange spirit of hallucination to which the best and wisest are often subject during periods of calamity, and the growth of errors. And I may now speak with a full belief that the subject of the equality of condition; for this very condition, joined indeed to the undesired favor of my fellow-citizens, has even me, whose early prospects in life were shrouded in difficulties, and who passed much of it in hard and harsh struggles, in the foreground of my subject, and in the equality, and I glory in it, of bearing my testimony of gratitude to the priceless value of the Constitution here in this great depository of its power. And when in God's good will I shall need its protection no longer, may I leave it to the hands of my country, and may I be untroubled, to those who are most dear to me, an object of pride and affection for them as it has been for me.

One word more, Mr. President. What a strange spectacle does the opposition to the compromise exhibit! Assailed by violence, not to say virulence, North and South, its enemies unite in the same cry of injustice, and, yet, its enemies unite in nothing else. Both parties charge with unconstitutionality and injustice, because it condones all one and nothing to the other, while each con-

Books from Messrs. BUTLER, HALE, and CLEMENS,
Senate, on motion of the latter, adjourned.

others raised the injured party, and its rights and feelings were sacrificed by an arrangement in favor of myself, Mr. F. ELCH moved that the Senate adjourn to the next day, to give time for wise and judicious disposition of the pending questions which agitated and threatened us, and I think, if other evidence were wanting, it has been supplied by the crimes and recriminations which are yet ringing in our ears.

MR. CLEMENS then rose and addressed the Senate at length, and was followed by Mr. DOUGLAS, when Mr. F. ELCH moved that the floor be closed. The Senate was then adjourned till the further consideration of this subject be postponed till the first Monday in January, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

About half-past 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order, but it was evident there was no quorum present.

MR. F. ELCH moved that the Senate adjourn.

MR. MANGUM asked that the motion be withdrawn, and that the Senate do adjourn.

MR. M. then moved that when the Senate adjourned it be to meet on Monday next.

THE CHAIR intimated that there were constitutional objections: where no quorum was present they might adjourn from day to day.

MR. BRADY expressed the hope that they would adjourn to sit, and perhaps a quorum would be present, and intimated that some step should be taken to inquire into the causes of the late fire.

MR. CASS said that he had prepared some motion in relation to that subject; but, from the confusion, it appeared that nothing could be done before Monday.

MR. MANGUM moved that the Senate adjourn.

AND THE SENATE HAVING MET THE SENATE WAS PRESENT.

their character, that they would be assailed in Congress and some of them repealed, or so modified as to

ten for, and ten against the proposition, and the motion failed.

A brief space intervening, and no quorum appearing—

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1851.

Mr. CARTER moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair wait upon Louis Koussin on his arrival in the Capital, and introduce him to the House of Representatives.

Mr. BAILY, of Virginia, stated that he desired to delete the resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, demanded the yeas and nays the motion to suspend the rules, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Misses, Will Allen, Allison, Andrews, John Appleton, Babson, Barlow, Brewster, Bissell, Bowen, John H. Boyd, Breton, Briggs, Busby, Joseph Cabie, Thompson Campbell, Carter, Caskie, Chandler, Chapman, Gastin, Clark, Cleveland, Clingman, Cobb, Conger, Curtis, Geo. C. Davis, Geo. Davis, Dimmick, Dyer, Durkee, Eastman, Fullerton, Ficklin, Florence, Floyd, Fowler, Freeman, Henry Fuller, Thos. J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Green, Giddings, Green, Grey, Grow, Hanes, Hendricks, Hibbard, Horstford, Howard, Howland, Howe, Ingersoll, Isaacson, Ives, Jackson, as Johnson, J. C. Jones, Preston King, Kuhns, Kurtz,
